NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1874.

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#### FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR. COMPLAINTS BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES OF THE SPANISH GUARD ON THE FRONTIER-LAS TAOLA REOCCUPIED BY THE CARLISTS.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874. The local French authorities on the border complain that the Spaniards do not attempt to guard

BATONNE, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874. It is said that the Spanish Consul at this place has been recalled on account of his excessive zeal and his exaggerated reports to his Government.

The Cariists have reoccupied Las Taola near Irun. MADRID, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874. Several bands of Carlists in the North-Eastern

Provinces have solicited amnesty. LONDON, Taesday, Nov. 17, 1874. A special dispatch to The Standard from Hendaye says Carlist forces have returned to Irun, and are stationed around the town.

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. REPORT OF A COMPROMISE-A CONSUL ARRESTED

FOR SYMPATHIZING WITH THE INSURGENTS. Paris, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874. A special dispatch to La Liberté, dated Montevideo, Nov. 11, positively affirms that the civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended with a compromise, by the terms of which Avellaneda resigns the Presidency, and new elections are to be held shortly. MENDOZA, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

The Chilian Censul at this city has been arrested and the arms torn down from the consulate. It is believed that this action was taken because the Consul sympathized with the insurgents.

CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM. DIRECT POLICE SUPERVISION WITHDRAWN-THE COUNT'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874. The physicians of Count von Arnim say that regular open air exercise is indispensable for the restoration of his nervous system. The City Tribunal has withdrawn direct police supervision over the Count, but he is ordered to remain at home. His trial has been set down for the 7th of December.

CHURCH AND STATE IN RUSSIA. TROUBLES IN POLAND ON ACCOUNT OF THE FORCIBLE

INTRODUCTION OF CHURCH REFORMS. VIENNA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

Riots have recently occurred at several points in Poland on account of the forcible introduction by the Government of Charen reform and the appointment of priests by the Imperial authority.

Some of the newly-appointed priests have been maltreated by mobs. The local governments at the points of disturbance have been recaforced by troops from Warsaw, and some of the ringleaders in the riots have been

### FRENCH POLITICS.

PROGRAMME OF A PARIS EDITOR.
PARIS. Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

M. Emile de Girardin has assumed the direction of the newspaper La France. He annouthat ithe paper will advocate the maintenance of the personal Septennat until the year 1889; continuation of the present Assembly entil then, but to be renewed in part twice a year; the holding of general elections in March, 1810, for a Con stituent Assembly, to sit four months; an appeal to the nation in July, 1880, for the ratification of the new Co stitution, and a general election for a new Assembly the

THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY ELECTION. DEFEAT OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON-MR, DISRAELI AGAIN CHOSEN RECTOR.

Mr. Disraeli has been reclected Rector of the University of cliasgow by 700 votes, against 500 for Raiph Waldo Emerson. The Couservative students protested against the election of Mr. Emerson because he was a fereigner, and the Liberals against the choice of Mr. Distacti because of undue influence in his favor by the

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Tuesday, N v 17-5:30 a m. Advices from the Russian advance posts on the Amu-Daria report that Coi, Ivanoff is preparing to oss the river with an armed force to punisa the ma-

# THE ELECTION IN ITALY.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF MEMBERS OF THE RIGHT RETURNED.

Ricasoli, Perazzi, La Marmora, and Garibaldi, have been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The last named was returned by two districts of this city. but was defeated in Milan. The Republican agitator, Safil, was defeated in three districts and elected in one Rimini. Up to this time 122 members of the Right have been returned, against 54 of the Left.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN COSTA RICA. DEMONSTRATIONS IN PUNTA ARENAS AND IN THE PROVINCE OF LIBERIA-FAILURE OF THE INSUR-GENTS TO RETAIN THEIR POSITIONS.

PANAMA, Nov. 7 .- On October 17, about midnight, a revolutionary party, made up of persons from Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica, attacked and captured the Cuartei at Punta Arenas, proclaiming at the same time Schor Joaquin Fernandez as President he having previously landed at that port with under the amnesty. At of the capture the commander and his im mediate subordinates were absent from the soldiers to follow them, they stationed themselves in a neighboring building and kept up a lively fire for four hours against the revolutionists. After this they embarked on the steamer General Canas, and proceeded to San Lucas Island and to Befebere (the chief port in Guanacaste Province), where they sent to Liberia (in the same province) for troops. The casualties in this encounter were three wounded on the side of the Gov-

ernment. The revolutionists' loss is not stated. It would seem from the official accounts that the in-habitants disarmed the rebels. Senor Fernandez had to leave with his followers the next day (18th) on the steamer Mohango for some port north in a neighboring republic. He took with him \$11,000 which he found at

the Banco Nacional Agency. At about the same time the Cuartel in Liberia was taken by a party of Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, who had pronounced in favor of Schor Pernandez. The affray there was of a more serious nature, the Government slating its loss at nine killed and a greater "anber wounded. The President went to Puria Arenas, where he dispatched troops toll yaces, near Liberia The result is not stated in the papers, but from private sources it is known that peace has been completely re-established. The movement did not extend to the interior. The capital had been quiet all along. The Government had issued proclamations to the people and troops thanking both for their toyalty; also a decree

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

GENERAL PROTEST OF THE LIBERALS AGAINST GUZ-MAN BLANCO. PANAMA, Nov. 7 .- News from Venezuela, by way of Baraquilla, in relation to the revolution, is to the effect that the whole country has risen against the "illustrious" Guzman Blanco, as his friends style him Gens. Pulido and Colina have risen; the first in Barcelona and the other in Coro, both shouting " Abajo e illustre." Gen. Adames has left Curacoa in the schooner Julia with 5,000 muskets for Barquesimeto by way. Core. The revolutionists have a force of 4,000 men.
Guzman had gone to his headquarters in Valeucia, and
was busy filing the prisons with his people. Despetism
seems to be the order of the day with Guzman, and the
present revolution of the Liberals is a protest against it.

STORMS IN CUBA. SANTIAGO DE CUHA, Nov. 11.-Heavy storms of rain have swept this end of the island. The railroad

trains are running. The Government has granted aid

Large quantities of sugar-cane all over the country have been leveled. The towns of Sauna and Tanamo, on the north coast, were flooded, and cattle, goods, and houses were swept away. Some loss of life by the floods is reported.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

ROME, Nov. 16.-By a railway collision near ologna one person was killed and forty injured. DRESDEN, Nov. 16 .- The Government of Sax-

ny has forbidden the practice of cremation here. St. John, N. F., Nov. 16 .- The result of the general election is a majority of five for the Carter Gov

London, Nov. 16 .- The shipbuilders and proprictors of engine-works on the Cirde have decided to reduce the wages of their employes.

LONDON, Nov. 16 .- A dispatch from Calcutta Hooghly, both vessels sinking. Steamers have been sent to the seem of the disaster. No further particulars are yet received.

PANAMA, Nov. 7 .- An unusually severe earthquake was felt in Cuili on the 25th of October, about twelve minutes after midnight. It lasted thirty seconds, and its direction was from east to west. Much alarm and its direction was from east to west. Much alarm was caused in Valparaiso and Santiago. All the public clocks stopped, and the waits of some of the churches and houses were spit. The director of the National Observatory, who was at his post, found that the sheek was followed by an increase of the thermometer of 2 2-10 degrees. The vessels at anchor felt it severely. During the week sight tremore were felt.

#### PROF. MARSH'S EXPEDITION.

INDIAN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED EXPLORATIONS.

THE INDIANS OBJECT TO THE EXPLORATION OF THE FOSSIL BEDS SOUTH OF THE BLACK HILLS-PROF. MARSH PERSUADES THEM TO ALLOW THE EXPEDITION TO PROCEED.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, W. T., Nov. 12, via FORT LARAMIE, Nov. 16 .- The scientific expedition headed by Prof. Marsh of Yale College to explore the newly discovered fossil beds south of the Black Hills, leaves here to-morrow morning. The Professor comes here at this nuseasonable time and just after the recent Indian troubles, on information from Gen. Ord and Col. Stauton, who appreciated the importance of the expedition. On his arrival, Prof. Marsh found that his exploration would be opposed by the Indians, who are now extremely suspicious white men going near the Black Hitls, Dr. Saville, Indian Agent, appointed

a council with the chiefs and stated that Prof. Mat h desired to go North and collect bones of extinct animals. This statement was not credited, suspicions of gold hunting evidently prevailing. White Tail, a chief, harangued the council, and violently charged this. The excitement became great, and the fate of the expedition seemed decided; but Prof. Marsh made a short speech which turned the current of opposition in a singular manner. and ultimately the consent of the Indians was obtained, provided that a number of Indians accompanied the expedition. The scientific party is composed of Prof. Marsh, Lieut. Carpenter of the Fifth Infantry, your correspondent, and a number of assistants. Ne definite time is set for our return, it depending on the discoveries made.

PASITION-A FRARCH FOR GOLD SUSPECTED-GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE INDIANS FOL-

LOWED BY A THREATENING DEMONSTRATION-

CAMP NEAR THE RED CLOUD AGENCY, Nov. 18, IS FORT LARAMIE, Nov. 16 .- Prof. Marsh's expedition was stopped by the Sioux Indians this morning. When the party reached the Agency where the Sioux scouts were to join them it became evident that a heavy opposition to the proposed exploration had been developed at the sight of the wagons and soldiers. The Indians, who were about the Agency in great numbers, every man well armed, became greatly excited and collected in groups about their chief. Sitting Bull, who had promised to go as chief of the scouts, told Prof. Marsh that all bismen had refused to go. The Northern Indians had determined to stop the expedition, and threatened to kill him if he went. Surof Red Cloud, who replied that his young men balieved that this was an expedition to search for gold told them. A large crowd of warriors gathered around listening eagerly and approved emphatically what Red Cloud said. In the midst of the talk Pretty Crow rode saddenly up and shouted: "The chire men are going into our country to find we must stop them at once." This ended all discussion, and immediately a shrill, warning cry to the women and children near was heard. The sound had hardly ceased when tuese ran rapidly away. At once a line of mounted Indians formed in front and rear of the soldiers and wagons, which were about to start. A collision seemed imminent. The agent and a few of the more sensible chiefs earnestly advised Prof. Marsh not to try to move forward. After consulting with the licers of his escort, the order was given to turn ack. A conneil is to be held to-morrow, and we ave strong hopes that the Indians may be per-

## LOUISIANA FRAUDS AND ARRESTS.

SUPERVISOR AND CLERK OF A PARISH COURT AR-MESTED FOR ALTERING ELECTION BUTTONS-MORE ARRESTS IN MINDEN-ATTEMPTED ELEC-FRUSTRATED.

snaded to withdraw their opposition, as the field of

research is not in any Indian reservation and the

exploration promises important results to science.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16 .- N. Underwood, Supervisor of Registration, and Cohen, Clerk of the Court of St. James Parish, were arrested to-day by Deputy Marshall Flood, charged with being engaged in altering election returns. In the room where they were arrested, on Rampart-st., a quantity of tally sheets datements of votes, several (Lousand Republican tickets and the seal of the Comit of St. James Parish were found. Commissioner Craig bound the putsoners ever in \$1,000 ent to appear. Underwood and Cohen both 285-71 that the only purpose in view was to make out copies of returns and file them with the Clerk of the

Court of the parish, as required by law. Republicans say the St. James Parish election returns were probably being arranged to elect Bovee to the enate instead of his opponent. They are both Republicans. Bovee was formerly Secretary of State. It is known that he was engaged with others in the house where Underwood and Cohen were arrested, but he had finished his part of the business and returned home. All those engaged in the transaction will be arrested tomorrow, including Bovee.

The following special dispatches were received by The Bulletin to-day : BAYOU SARA, La., Nov. 16 .- The U. S. steamship Sa-

one passed down to-day with the Natchitoches prisoners on board.

here daily. It is dangerous to come to Coustatta, Bagdad, Lt., Nov. 16.—We have got through with a three days' excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of the Radical candidate for the Logislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county rose in arms and demanded another canvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. Business has been suspended for the past three days. Everything is quiet now.

A CONTEST IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT -THE TROOPS TO BE REMOVED FROM THE STATE HOUSE TO-DAY-THE CASE OF LIEUT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16 .- The Hon. W. B. | opinions.

Spencer, candidate for Congress from the Vth District at the recent election, says he was elected, and whether the Returning Board counts him in or out he will appear before Congress and demand his seat.

before Congress and demand his seat.

Gen. Emory has issued an order for the removal of the troops from the State Honse at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is generally believed here that this movement is made in pursuance of orders from Washington. Gen. Morrow, who has been to Monroe investigating the charges against Lieut, Hodgson, returned to-day. He has not yet made his report, but as he ordered Hodgson under arrest a court-marrial will probably follow. Hodgson is charged with cutting telegraph wires and overstepping his duty in making arrests and gearding prisoners.

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS OF UNDERWOOD AND CO-HEN-THE WORK OF THE RETURNING BOARD ADVANCING SLOWLY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 16 .- The woman whose house Underwood and Cohen were arrested states that six persons worked there all night for four nights. The Conservatives believe they were making up returns for parishes that were not promptly reported. The returns from St. James and several other parishes have not yet been delivered to the Returning Board. John M. Sandidge was to-day elected member of the Returning Board, vice Longstreet resigned. The Board is advancing slowly in the count. They have reached the ninth poll in the Second Ward of the city. In almost tification, upon which discussions arise. The members of the Board seem to be strict constructionists as to the application of the Election law. Tue Conservatives charge Supervisors with having intentionally failed in many cases to certify properly.

#### THE TROUBLES IN ARKANSAS.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

SMITH AND WHEELER NOT YET FOUND-THE LEGIS-LATURE APPROVES GOV. GARLAND'S ACTION-PEACE AND QUIET PREVAILING. LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 16 .- Capt. John G. Price

of The Republican, arrested on Saturday, charged with conspiring with V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler to overturn the State Government, was brought before Judge Clendenin at Chambers to-day. After hearing testimony the Judge discharged Price on the ground that, while the evidence showed a conspiracy, it did not Shoroff returned his writ, stating that he had been unab to find either Smith or Wheeler, and doubts exist as to

Gov. Garland to-day sent a communication to the General Assembly, calling attention to the conspiracy, and sinting what action he had taken. He z-ked also that the law might be so amended that he could offer a larger reward than \$200 for the acrest of Smith and Waceler. A joint resolution was introduced approving stand by the Executive. The matter will be finally acted upon to-morrow.

Smith has any adherents they don't make themselves known. The Congressional Investigating Committee will not leave until to-morrow

BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY-SMITH HOPEFUL OF RECOGNITION BY THE PRESIDENT-GOV. GAR-LAND DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN HIMSELF IN

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- The Evening Post and Mail has special dispatches from Little Rock from Gov. Berhard and Leut. Gov. Smith, in which each presents dent will hear the case to-morrow and thinks he will be recognized. Mr. Gurland says:

recognized. M. Girman says:

A Legislature is at work under the new Constitution, and the people acquieses is and confuciely support the Government, and I intend to colored its authority against all in the Scate who its colored its authority is to the namost of my capacity. Come down and see what a splendid Government we have. All the peace and goint, except that half is down people are trying to create a distortance, and I am crying to fled them with variously to bright from 10 plus liment. The main distortance is the people are trying to the first the property of the people are trying to the first the property of the same and the create a distortance, and I am crying to fled them with

Another special says that the number of militia is inerensing and that undonotedly if Smith is captured no SMITH'S ADDRESSNIR ARMING-AN OPPOSITION GOV-

ERNMENT TO BE ORGANIZED AT HELENA OR PINE BLUFF-OFFICIAL CONFERENCE ON ARKAN-

Washington, Nov. 16 .- Telegrams from Republicans received here to-day from various parts of g, and show a determination to maintain their t Helena or Pine Bl. ff. where the Republican element largely preponderates. The Garland Government bamade at least 100 arrests thus far, including the editors of The Republican, on a charge of treason to the State. ion of members of the Lagislature under the took place Oct. 13, and the election under the Smith Government, in accordance with the old Constitution, at her. The President and Altorney-General had a confer

REPORT THAT WHITE LEAGUERS ARE INTIMIDATING THE NEGROES-THE SMITH PARTY DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT OUT UNLESS THEY ARE SUSTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The following dispatch was received here to-aight by Senator Dorsey om Heart M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican

The excitement throughout the State is increasing.
White Leaguers are parading the intrior towns, and
risting plantations, causing the relatest construction
among the concred people, and it many instances
affected punishment. Many editors of Republican inflicting punishment. Many editors of Recombican papers have been arrested without warrant, and put in pareon, charged with treason, and bail refused. The firpublicans are still organizing for self-detense, and can protect themselves in large towns and thiesty settled neighborhoods. They mainmontly susuall Gov. Sauth. The people do not sustain Garland. The Congressional Committee will leave for Washington formers we we have for relief from Washington. If we cannot get that we must fight it out.

THE REPORTS OF ASSEMBLAGES OF SMITH'S AD-HERENTS AND ARRESTS BY GOV. GARLAND SAID

TO BE UNTRUE. LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 16 .- The press dispatches from Washington reporting a large assemblage of the adherents of Smith and hundreds of arrests by Garland are untrue. Only one arrest has been made thus far. to day. The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the State, and there is no talk about Smith establishing a Gavernment at Pine Bluff, Helena, or elsewhere. He is

## THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COM-

MITTEE.

STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. SAYLER DENIED BY MESSRS, POLAND AND WARD-THE COMMITTEE NOT YET PREPARED TO EXPRESS ITS OPINION-MR. SAYLER'S EXPRESSIONS CONDEMNED AS INJUDICIOUS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- The Cincinnati Commercial published on Saturday an interview with Milton Sayler, the Democratic member of the Arkansas Investigating Committee appointed at the last session of Congress, as to the probable course of the Committee. Mr. Sayler said the Committee had de cided to recommend no interference in the affairs of the State; that the Garland Government was entirely satisfactory to the people, and that peace and good order prevailed. Mr. Sayler is now in Cincinnati, not having been in attendance upon the present session of the Committee. His reported statements reached Little Rock to-day, and were shown by a Calcago Tribune correspondent to Judge Pointed and Mr. Ward, the Republican members of the Committee. Judge Poland thought Mr. Sayler was not justified in ing that nothing further could be done, or that Congress would not interfere. He said it was in very bad taste and impertment in Mr. Sayler to express any opinion on the subject at present. The Committee would certainly make a report to Congress but was not prepared to indicate to any manner, a that the Committee does not intend to do snything, it is refuted by the fact that Mr. Ward and Mr. Poland have already been in session four days, taken a large amount of testimony, and propose to take more pefore adjournment. Mr. Ward concurred in the view express any opinion until the whole Committee could consult together. He thought Mr. Sayler had been injudicious and premature in expressing his individua

# RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S CONNECTIONS AT BUFFALO.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN ITS OFFICERS AND REPRE-SENTATIVES OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL-THE SARATOGA COMPACT NOT DISCUSSED-THE GRAND TRUNK NOT TO ENTER INTO THE COMBINATION.

Representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway net several of the officers of the New-York Central Rail road in the President's rooms at the Grand Cental Depot yesterday, to confer on the subject of their interchange of traffic at Buffalo and on kindred topics. The purpose of the meeting was not the discussion of the terms Saratoga contract, and several of the officers who were present agree in stating that matters connected with that contract were only incidentally referred to, and that there was no atttempt made to induce the Grand Trunk officers to accode to that contract. There were present from the New-York Central, W. H. Vanderbilt, J. H. Rutter, General Freight Agent, and J. Tillingbast, General Superintendent; from the Grand Trunk there were Richard Potter, President, Joseph Bickson, General Manager, and Mr. Sargent. William Bliss, General Manager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was present during a part of the subjects discussed had little connection with his road, he did not remain very long ortake a prominent partin the discussion. There were several old questions to be taken up, but nothing was fixed which was of great importance to trade in general. As the Grand Track has been dependent on the New-York Central for station accommodations in Buffalo, and has used a part of the tracks of the latter line, but will now probably build new stations there, and perhaps elsewhere, there were ques tions to settle concerning the use of the Naw-York Central tracks. Arrangements concerning charges on cattle were also discussed, connected with "yardage principally. The Grand Trunk had no cattle-yards in Beffulo, and formerly was in the habit of landing the catale near Lake Erie and driving them through the streets f.r transfer, but so much trouble arose about damages caused by the cattle that it was found necessary to transport them in trucks. The subject of the use of a short branch of the Central road was also taken

railway matters especially, and his presence here is explained by the fact that he will sail for Europe tomorrow with his family. He told a TRIBUSE reporter sections with as family. He told a TRIBUS reporter vestering afternoon that the references of President Jawett in regard to the attitude of the Grand Trunk Rullway, in his coversation with a TRIBUSE reporter on Folday, were just, and that an arrangement would prebandy soon be made by which the Grand Trunk, the Baston and Abany, and the Vermont Central roads would take harmonious action concerning New-England traffic, and to that end the representatives of those roads and the New-York Central had arranged a conterence for the afternoon.

traffic, and to that end the representatives of table roads and the New-York Central had arranged a conterence for the afternoon.

General Manager Joseph Hickson of the Grand Trank said that he had not come to New-York to make any acrangements connected with the Saratoga compact. The Grand Trank Runway would not enter much that central. That might be considered as satilled. The Grand Trank was not willing to have its rates controlled and its onsheas merfered with by a foort of commissioners. Moreover, the Grand Trank would have little voice in the appointment of a sich commissioners as the Board provided for by the combination of trank incoming meaning the Grand Trank is in favor of maintaining reasonably high rates," said Mr. Hickson, "and of working in harmony with the combined rank time, but is decidedly opposed to excessive rates again is not willing to authorities describedly opposed to excessive rates again is not willing to authorities distinctions against it." There appeared something havefulne to the trank lines, but he would not be understood as saving that there was the least it-will between the managements of the Grand Trank in the proposed arrangements of the trank lines, but he would not be understood as saving that there was the least it-will between the managements of the Grand Trank to their terms by lodgement of the Grand Trank to their terms by lodgement for existent to their terms by lodgement the management and the proposed that the three persons would be held for thirt purpose. The Grand Trank to their terms by lodgement their was not likely that any conferences would be held for thirt purpose. The Grand Trank of the trans by the lower the Grand Trank of the trans by the combined lines had nondoned the expectation of brushing the Grand Trank of the first of the trans by the combined lines had nondoned the expectation of brushing the Grand Trank and of the day their Commissioners. It faight make some change in the same expectation and of the combined lines had not by constant to the first o

# THE RIVAL OF THE TRUNK LINES.

S. H. DUNAN EXPLAINS THE POSITION OF THE EALTH-

S. H. Dunan, for many years connected with the Baitmore and Ono Ruicoat, and familiar with the workings of the road and the views of the President. John W. Garrett, makes the following statement coerning the p sition of the Company:

cerning the p sation of the Company:

To any one familiar with the many difficulties under which the Battimore and Onio Redroad Company has labored during the past eight years in secoring a Chicago connection, the refusal of Mr. Gurrett to join in the combination of the other trunk lines leading into this city to "pool" carainra under the Saratogi contract will not be a surprise. If a company since the war lines been entirely at the mercy of the Lake Shore and the Western connections of the Penns dyanta Raironad, being combelled to use the line from Monroeville, 385 miles eard of Chicago, and the C., C, and I. C., west of Columbus, Onlo. Mr. Garrett, weary at her of the miny amonyances to which his company was subjected in its efforts to build up for his city a direct trace with Canego, determined to uniff an independent air line from a point on his Lake Erie devision to Chicago, which, it is officially amounced, withe open for trailie throughout its church in a few days. It has been built and equipped cattrely out of the surplus fund of the Battimore and Onlo Company, without uncreasing the capital stock a few day. It has been built and equipped entirely out of the surplus fund of the Buttimore and Oxfo Company, without increasing the capital stock of the Company a stock share, and is 250 miles long, or a saving in the distance to Chicago of 50 miles. In years past the other trank lines have not been so destreas of "pooling" their cardiags with too Battimore and Onio Radironal. Now, however, when it is about to open an independent line of its own, no time is lost by the rathroad magnates, after Mr. Garrent's return from Europe, where he has been solontaling for his beath, in hastening to Battimore with a proposition to "pool." He appears, however, to have had merely a good deal of advice to give them in return.

Mr. Daman exhibited the following table, showing the capital and bounded debt of the New-York Central and

capital and bonded debt of the New-York Central and Lake Score Railroads, as compared with that of the

39,151,000 .. \$2,845,000 Stock Central Ohio...... 5.315,000 Bonds Sandusky, Man-field and Newark ... \$2,305,000 Total Baitmore andgólaio, Central Onio, am. Sandesky, Sandelei and Mework.
COMPARISONS.
N. Y. C. and H. R. stock.

In conclusion, Mr. Dunan said that the policy of President Garrett has been to favor low rates. Satisfied with his annual dividend of 10 per cent, and a surplus of twice that amount, which has more than sufficed to oulid the Chicago Division, he has repeatedly told his railroad competitors that he could enter into no com-

Baltimore and Oldo stock.............\$13.151,000

FREIGHT FROM THE WEST TO BOSTON. CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL, GRAND TRUNK, BOSTON

AND ALBANY, AND VERMONT CENTRAL RAIL-The conference of railroad officials held at the Brevoort House in the alternoon was in session fully two hours. Mr. Rutter, Freight Agent of the New-York Central; Mr. Hiesson, General Manager of the

Grand Trunk; Mr. Bliss of the Boston and Albany, Mr. Milius, General Agent of the Vermont Central, represented their several railroads. The avowed object of the conference was to see if a satisfactory agreement could be made between these roads regulating the rates of freight between line ton and the West. The difficulties to be evercome arise from the fact that the Grand Trunk route is more circuitous than other Western roads, which renders necessary on the part of that company the offer of extra inducements to shippers to secure any considerable per-tion of the traffic from the West. Especially is this true

quickest transportation is sought. But through the aid of reduced rates the Grand Trunk is a strong competitor of the other roads. The Vermont Central 18, of course an ally of the Grand Trunk, each being a continuation of the other, the Grand Trunk meeting the Vermon Central at St. John's, whence the latter extends to Bos ton. They were a unit, therefore, in this conference the result of which appears to be in some degree Upon the breaking up of the meeting, Mr. Hickson o

the Grand Truck Railroad stated that nothing definite

had been effected. The Company which be represented ment in relation to the rates of freight, but they had not entered and could not enter into th Saratoga arrangement. The peculiar circumstances of their route made it impossible for then to make their rates uniform with those of shorter intes, and rendered it undesirable for them to abide by any fixed plan permanently. Their course must be directed by conditions which they cannot always control but have to recognize. They could not, he said, allow their rates to be fixed by outside parties. The officers of the road were the ones to do the business of the road, and they could hardly consent to leave any part of it to a commission. They would not object to have rates increased beyond those of present schedules, and in some lines of freight would establish rates quite definitely; but he very much doubted if the present aritation would result in anything more than taik. "We had," said he, "a very pleasant conference this evening, which cannot fail to work a better understanding, if that be necessary, but we have agreed to no proposition and have become parties to no defined plan."

parties to no defined plan."

Mr. Milius of the Vermont Central said that Mr. Hicksog and himself were a unit in the conference, that their
roads were allies and disposed to act independently of
all other lines. They certainly could not afford to become members of the Saratoga agreement. He wished,
however, to say little upon the subject, and it was unnecessary for him to repeat what Mr. Hickson had said.

Mr. Rutter and a different understanding of the action
of the subject, and the was de-Mr. Ratter had a different understanding of the action of the conference. Nearly everything that was desired, he sait, had been effected at Montreal, and what remained to be done after that meeting had been accomplished at this conference. The approximatives of the Grand Trunk rood plainly states what they required as a consequence of the length of their road compared with others, and it was conceded to them, that in transporting perishable freight and certain other lines, they should have the privileges of lower rates. They asked for no difference in grain rates, and want hone. "We also conceded that they should have lower rates for westwind-board trengar. All sides were well satisfied. We only demanded that rates, whatever they are, should be athered to; that there should be no entired own to append classes for the sake of securing the business. The regulates the rates of New-York reads will do the same for the Roston reads. This commission is composed of representatives of different sections. They are old rational men and are thoroughly capable to do well what is required of them. As I understand it, the present rates will remain unchanged for a time, and when my change small be under all the reads are to accept the Judgment of the Commissioners. We do not ask or want any immediate advance in rates; they are mow, noweer, at the minimum, and when the price of grain advances the rates of transportation should be increased. The rangeads cannot afford to carry grain permanently at the present rates; but the idea, which seems to have cancel some currency, that the railroads was to catabitish exorbitang rates or unceasonable conseems to mive ranged some currency, that he random wish to establish excibitant rates or unceasonable conditions is unterly wrong. They only seek fair profiles and the present movement does not look toward the rodomy or the people, out if successful will be equally to their advantage and convenience as to the benefit of the radicage companies."

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT GARRETT - THE FINANCES OF THE ROAD IN A PROSPEROUS CON-DITION-ITS BONDS APPRECIATED AT HOME AND ABROAD-THE NEW SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO-THE POLICY OF THE ROAD REGARDING THE SARATOGA COMPACT NOT FORESHADOWED -ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16 .- The annual report of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the year ending Sept. 30, was read at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors in this city to-day. The financial strength and conservative policy which has marked the history of this road in the past distinguished all the actions of the directory during the year just closed. Mr. Garrett says that in the midst of the general depression, that they rank with the best grade of American securities, both at home and in Europe, and attracted the at teation of foreign capitalists to such an extent that the subscriptions for the loan of £2,000,000 sterling, recently effected, enormously exceeded the amount to which the Company had decided to limit it.

In speaking of the short line just opened to Chicago, the report states that the importance of this improvement to the Baitimore and Ohio Road, in connection with its through traffic to the West and South-West, made it proper to extend large financial aid to the Marietta and Cincinnati Road during the year. Mr. Garrett intimates that the economy in operating this line, which will doubtless be effected by the additional ties which have been secured, will enable the Comsale of securities at increased prices repay these large leans. The object of the construction of this road, he says, has been to furnish for Chicago and the North-West the most economical and only independent line without division of interest and under one control, to Bullimore as a port to compete with New-York. No cost has, therefore, been spared to make this road strictly first-class and effective. It has been substantially constructed, upon the most direct line, and with the lowest grades, so as to insure the largest practical economy. The road, from the point of divergence, 98 from an air line. On the cutire line of the new road only 11 noies have grades of as much as 25 feet per mile, and 44 miles have less than five feet per mile. The road has been built without placing any mortgage upon it, all payments having been made in cash for labor and material, and in consequence of the depression in business and cessation in railroad construction the materials and labor needed were obtained on very sat-isfactory ferms. The work has been constructed at an expenditure conspicuously less than the capital represented by any of the lines with which it will have to compete.

The report does not foreshadow the future policy of the road with regard to the vexed question of how far it will allow itself to be affected by the Saratoga compact, to which it has never become a party, and con-cludes with an carnest appeal for the speedy construction of a first-class ship-canal through the Delaware

tion of a first-class ship-canal through the Delaware Peninsula as a National enterorise. From the report we gather the following interesting fluwes:

First: That the total gross revenues of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, were \$14,947,09 \, 42, being a decrease as compared with 1873 of \$745,00 \, 64, but an increase over those of 1871 of \$2,389,561, and over those of 1870 of \$4,106,719 \, 93.

Second: That while the earnings of the main stem, as compared with 1873, show a decrease of \$568,888 23, the decrease in the working expenses of the same was \$49,125 \, 52, thus making a comparative increase in the stem over those of 1873 of \$3,000 \, 70,

Third: That the total bonded debt of the Company at The close of September, 1874, Was \$29,101,564 90.
Fourth: That at the same date its surplus find, representing capital derived from the netearnings invested in its branch and connecting roads and in the great inprovements that have been continuously made on the
main stem, which is not represented by either stock or main stein, which is not represented by either stock or bonds, amounted, at the close of September, 1814, to \$82,144,169 06—a sum which includes the entire mortgage debt of the Company, including the \$2,000,000 steiling boan negotiated in London hast January.

Fight. That the net revenue for the fiscal year from the main stem and its branches was \$5,530,439 15.

Sixth: Semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent upon the capital stock were paid on the 18th of November and on the 18th of Mrv. 1874.

capital stock were paid on the 15th of November and on the 1st of May, 1874.

Secents, The transportation department shows a large expansion of through trade cast and west. This traffic for 1874 was 111 609 tons in excess of that of the preceding year; 1,000,778 barrels of flour and 9,638,361 bashels of grain were brought to Baltimore during the flower showing an increase of 6,616 barrels of flour and 2,157,754 onshels of grain over 1873.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year; Mossis, Galloway Cheston, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Barns, John Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, Francis F. Kime, C. Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey, Wilham W. Taylor, Samuel Kiroy, John King, Jr., and G. A. Val Lingen.

# RAILROAD NOTES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16 .- The Mobile and Montgomery Ratiroad was sold to-day by order of the Chancery Court. It was bought by the first mortgage bondholders for \$1,022,000. This saves the State from at CINCINNATI, Nov. 16 .- The first train over

the cut-off from Athens to Parkersburg, on the Marietta Railroad, arrived at the latter city at 12 o'clock last night. This cut off shortens the distance between Chrnight. This cut off shortens the distance between Chr-chonati and Baltimore ten miles, and materially reduces the time between the two cities.

Bosron, Nov. 15 .- John G. Stetson, Clerk of the

# THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL.

THE ARGUMENT BEGUN.

THE PERSONS CAUSING THE ARREST OF HAYES ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE PROSECUTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT -THE OPENING ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSE-CUTION BY MR. HILL-A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY-THE MOTIVE OF THE ALLEGED

BURGLARS IN ROBBING THE SAFE. Washington, Nov. 16 .- The trial of the aleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed at noon. Judge Humphreys said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I have an inquiry to make of you this morning. Have any of you seen a newspaper or heard anything about what has transpired in relation to this case since the Court adjourned last Friday, either in regard to counsel, witnesses, or the Judge? All the furors answered in the negative

All the jurors answered in the negative.

The Judge-Mr. balliff, you will now take this jury out into some comfortable room until you are sent for to bring them in. Keep together, gentlemen. Turning to the clerk, the Judge said: Mr. Middeton, has anything transpired in relation to this case since the Court adjourned last Friday!

The Clerk-Tes, Sir; Mr. Hayes was brought out of jul and released on bail; I was sent for to take the recognizance which was ontered into by Mr. Alexender, in the sum of \$3,000.

The Judge-What was he in jail for!
The Clerk-I understood it was for perjury.
The Judge-Have you any record of it before the Court!

Court ! The Cierk-No, Sir : only a pencil memorandum which

The Clerk—No, Sir; only a pending the Clerk.

Marshal Phillips—He was in jail, your honer, and was brought out on the order of Judge Cartter.

The Judge—What was he in jail for i The Marshal—I can find out at the jail.

The Judge—Go to the jail and get the commitment and bring it here at once. We will take a recess for ten minutes till this information arrives.

At the expiration of the recess, the commitment was brought into Court and read by the Clerk. It was

brought into Court and read by the Clerk. It was signed by L. B. Dawson, Clerk of the Police Court, and charged Hayes with committing perjury in the case now at issue. After it had been read, the Judge directed the Clerk to issue a writ and subpens, duces tecum, to the Clerk of that Court, together with the person swearing out the writ, and summon them to appear before this Court the writ, and summon them to appear before this Court on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock with the records of that Court, and slot to show why they should not be proceeded against for contempt of this Court. The Jadzo then said: Gentiemen, do you want to arrow this case now? The Counsel consented, and the Judge directed the jury to be called in.

Mr. Davidge desired to submit prayers for instructions in relation to some points of law. \$\frac{\pi}{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{\pi}\$.

The Judge declined to hear them at this point in the case, but said he would do so at the proper time.

Mr. Davidge reserved the right to enter an exception.

THE OPENING ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Hill opened the case to the jury for the prosecution, saying that he entered into this trial with the utmost reluctance and would gladly have left it to other hands, and he would have been most glad if the defendants, especially Mr. Harrington, had been able to explain satisfactorily all the charges made against them. He then aliuded to each of the prominent persons connected with the alleged conspiracy, paying a compliment to Harrington's ability as a lawyer and his success as Assistant Attorney for the District, and then proceeded to give the charges in the indictment, claiming that not only had every charge been proved, but much more than had ever been even hinted at had been substantiated. He called the attention of the Court to the points of law on which he claimed a verdict of guilty, showing by cases cited that it was not even necessary that conspirators should even be acquainted with each other. The members of the Secret Service were discreasingly mixed up in this matter, else why was Nettleship today a fugitive from justice, with a broken ball bond, cluding a warrant of this court! Why was he not here to answer parties who were maligning situ if he is linguistic the statement of Smithers that Major R chards and lest his head. "If any one lost his head." said Mr. Hill, "it was Harrington, who did not lose it that night, but when he first consented to enter into his conspiracy, and he has not yet found it." He aliuded to the singular coincidence in which Harrington, when he had received the letter of warning, said that if any one bas going to break into his safe it must be the memorialists, and they must want to get semi books, and those books must be those of John O. Evans, and if they were going to carry them to any person that person must be clonar books must be those of John O. Evans, and if they were soing to carry them to any person that person must be compared to be soing the carry them to any person that person must be clonar. utmost reluctance and would gladly have left it to other

must be those of John O. Evans, and if they were going to carry them to any person that person must be Columbus Alexander. All of this was said by Harrington before the burglary took place. The sicknoss of Harrington on the night of the burglary was sludded to, which, said Mr. Hill, occurred just at the moment when Harrington began to realize the enormity of his offense. The missing telegram was next taken up, and the position taken that when a piece of evidence was destroyed it was presumptive that it was important evidence. This telegram they considered important, and not until the last moment did the defence introduce any evidence are explain the telegram and then comes in Henry Wil-This telegram they considered important, and not until
the last moment did the defence introduce any evidence
to explain the telegram and then comes in Henry Witliams, brother to one of the accused, and cays he wrote
the dispatch at the request of Harrington and signed
the name Harry to it. He also says that he "N," in the
dispatch should have been "G," and it anided to
Genet. Does it seem probable that they would invite an
entire stranger to come on here and visit them ! When
Genet was on the stand, not a question was part to him
in relation to this matter, and he testified that he never
saw Williams before and that they applied to him simply
because he was a relative of Kirthad. Again, Williams,
in New-York, replied to that telegram. It was delivered
to him with the "N," in it. Why did he nich, in his
reply, ask for an explanation of the letter "N!" Who
was "N." if not Nettleship! And Williams, in NewYork, understood it. The evidence of Henry Williams
was not satisfactory, and had it been introduced earner
in the case Mr. Genet would have been questioned by

was "N." It not Nectessary and had it been introduced earlier in the case Mr. Genet would have been questioned by the prosecution when he was on the stand.

Other details were taken up, and the various points in the ealerney which have been questioned by the prosecution when he was on the stand.

Other details were taken up, and the various points in the evidence of Hayes and Zeruth shown to be corroborated by telegrams and other independent evidence, over which they had no control. Their character was alluded to, and Mr. Hill next took up the case of Whitley and the attempt to prove an almo. He cated many matances to show that it was no necommon thing for persons to infeate, and think they had seen a person, when they had seen some one resembling line. An those testifying on this point did not satisfactorily show that Hayes was in Bosion on the 6th, and he (dir. Hill) preferred to rely on the telegram sent to Bandeld by Newcomb on the 5th, saying that Whitler was sick and would be in Washington the next day, in relation to the dispatch sent from Canada to Appleade. Mr. Hill said when Hayes was examined in pat, and August, as handed to Mr. Witson the paper on which he wrote the dispatch, by Nettleship's drection, "Securities are good, hyest," and which he atterward declared to send. This paper set Mr. Witson to work to hunt up the marter, and he followed it in up the marter, and he followed it in up the marter, and he followed it in the was going on Hayes was lying here in jut, and could not possibly have known that such a depatch was really sent, for he had seen he one connected with it. There was Hayes's sta ement corroborated, and Appleader's correspondent to the follower to related to the Johnson case, for Nettleship drected. There was Hayes's sta ement correlocated, and Applicate's story shown to be faise. This disputch could not have related to the Johnson case, for Nettlesing direct all Hayes to write it is relation to his own case. The attempt to prove an almi in the case of Nettleship was them taken up by Mr. Hill. He alliaded to the singular fact that the octor did not see Nettleship at the time he attended the sick child, and that Mrs. Lac.'s memory depended on the statement of the down and his memorandum book. To refute this, the official monthly report of Whitley for the month of April showed that Nettleship was in Washington on the 231, and left that ment for Philadelphia, sithough, Mr. Birl said, he had reason to believe he aid not leave Washington till the 24th. At this point (2 o'clock), Mr. Hill suggested a recess, and one was accordingly taken.

APTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After the recess, Mr. Hill called the attention of the jury to Harrington's conduct at his intervi w with Madge and Gov. Shepherd at the Arlington Hotel, where Madge and Gov. Shepherd at the Arlington flots, where he was perfectly indifferent as to the proff red assistance of Carter, and again, at his carnestness and anxiety to have Madge keep Carter employed, even if he (Harrington) had to furnish the noney. What was the cause of this change in Harrington's dementor toward Carter! It was because Carter had called again on Madge and informed him that this was a conspiracy to higher Columbus Alexander, and Harrington was then afried that Carter would tell the whole stort thicks he was silenced, and the best way to silence him was to employ him. Harrington's visit to Somerville, he Patha heighlig. stienced, and the best way to silence him was to employ him. Harrington's visit to Somerville, in Pathi neighba, was next commented upon; and Mr. Rul sait, Mr. Santhers premised us, in his opening, that Somerville should be here; but why was he not borden here, if he could have explained all of these things satisfactorily? Mr. Davidge (interrupting)—Why didn't you bring him here? Mr. Hill-It is not our business to bring your witnesses

Mr. Davidge-He was your witness, and not ours. His Mr. Davinge- he was your mame was on the indictment.

Mr. Hill—We fried our side of the case. Smiler's evidence was next sfled, and it was shown, from Hanfleid's tolegrams and directions concerning the Howard case, that neither Nettleship nor Smiler had anything to do with the Howard case until the 21st of April, just to do with the Howard case until the 21st of April, just about the time this conspiracy culminated, and long after some of these telegrams passed between the parties. The motive for this deed was next discussed, and Mr. Hill cited several instances to show that even murder had been committed under far less inducement than that which had actuated the parties in this case. Harrington, he said, was Secretary of the District Government, and an investigation was then going on infetine management of the affairs of that Government, and it would appear, from what afterward transpired, that the tide of evidence was turning against this District Government. Harrington was a realous partisan, and here was an opportune moment for him to show his real if this burglary could be successfully carried out if here was an opportune moment for him to show his real. If this burglary could be successfully carried out it might arrest the feeling of projudice against the Gowernment by easting objoury upon the memorialists. To serve his friends, whose conduct was being investigated, he agreed to carry out this burglary, and therein net the motive. In Whitley's case there was a desire to serve his superiors and aid them, and who could tell how far it might lead to a promotion or a long continuation in office, by securing the influence of Harrington and his friends? Nettleship was setuated by the same feeling, and the double incentive of aiding and thereby rotating the favor of his chief, Whitley. Mr. His closed with an earnest appeal to the jury to bring in a verdet of smity, as he believed ail the allegations had been fully proved.

At the close of Mr. Hill's remarks the Judge adjourned the Court Mill II o'clock to-morrow.